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CENTRAL VALLEY EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CENTRAL VALLEY EDEN
ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS, LLC, a
California limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

vs.

FASTENAL COMPANY; and DOES 1-10,
inclusive,

Defendants.

) Case No.:

) **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND**
) **DECLARATORY RELIEF, CIVIL**
) **PENALTIES AND REMEDIATION**

) **(Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33**
) **U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.)**

Plaintiff CENTRAL VALLEY EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS, LLC
("EDEN" or "Plaintiff") hereby brings this civil action pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution
Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act ("CWA"), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This action is a citizen suit for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, civil penalties,
and remediation against Defendant FASTENAL COMPANY ("Defendant") for current and
ongoing violations of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit
requirements of the CWA.

Notice Letter

2. On or about June 7, 2024, EDEN provided a Notice of Defendant's violations of the CWA to the (1) Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), (2) EPA's Regional Administrator for Region Nine, (3) Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board") and (4) to Defendant, including a copy delivered to Defendant by certified mail, to Facility Manager, Fastenal Company, 4025 Finch Road, Modesto, California ("the facility"), as required by the CWA. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A).

3. A copy of Plaintiff's Notice of Intent to Sue ("Notice") is attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and is incorporated herein by reference.

4. More than sixty days have passed since Plaintiff's Notice was properly and lawfully served on Defendant, the State Board, and the Regional and National EPA Administrators.

5. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that neither the National EPA, nor the State of California has commenced or is diligently prosecuting a court action to redress the violations alleged in this complaint.

6. This action's claim for civil penalties is not barred by any prior administrative penalty under section 309(g) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g).

II. PARTIES

Plaintiff

7. Plaintiff CENTRAL VALLEY EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS is an environmental membership group organized under the laws of the State of California.

Defendant

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such information and belief alleges, that Defendant FASTENAL COMPANY, doing business as Fastenal Company, located at 4025 Finch Road, in Modesto, California, is a California corporation in good standing with the California Secretary of State.

1 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on such information and belief alleges, that
2 Defendant Fastenal Company is identified in the Regional Water Board's records as the
3 Industrial General Permit applicant and operator of the facility.

4 **III. JURISDICTION, VENUE AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

5 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
6 section 1331 (federal question), and 33 U.S.C. section 1365(a) (CWA citizen suit jurisdiction).
7 The relief requested is authorized pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 2201-2202 (declaratory relief),
8 33 U.S.C. sections 1319(b), 1365(a) (injunctive relief), and 33 U.S.C. sections 1319(d), 1365(a)
9 (civil penalties).

10 11. Venue is proper because Defendant resides in and the events or omissions giving
11 rise to EDEN's claims occurred in this District. 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1), (2). Venue is also proper
12 because the facility's CWA violations have occurred and are occurring within the District. 33
13 U.S.C. § 1365(c)(1).

14 **IV. ARTICLE III STANDING**

15 12. Plaintiff's organizational purpose is the protection, preservation and enhancement
16 of the rivers, creeks, streams, lakes and oceans (and their tributaries) in California.

17 13. Plaintiff's organizational purpose and mission is accomplished through
18 enforcement of the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and California's Industrial General
19 Permit, in seeking redress against Industrial Dischargers who violate the CWA by failing to
20 comply with all standard conditions of the Industrial General Permit.

21 14. Plaintiff's associational members volunteer their resources to join EDEN's
22 organizational purpose and mission.

23 15. Plaintiff's associational members reside throughout Northern California. Some of
24 EDEN's members reside, work and/or recreate near the San Joaquin River, a tributary of the
25 Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta Waterways (the "Receiving Waters" for Defendant's storm
26 water run-off), and use those waters and their watersheds for kayaking, canoeing, cycling,
27 recreation, duck hunting, sportfishing, swimming, hiking, bird watching, photography and nature
28

1 walks. Their use and enjoyment of these natural resources has been and continues to be
2 adversely impaired by Defendant's failure to comply with the procedural and substantive
3 requirements of the Industrial General Permit and the CWA.

4 16. Plaintiff has Article III standing as an association to bring this suit against
5 Defendant, as at least one of EDEN's current members is experiencing an ongoing, concrete, and
6 particularized injury fairly traceable to Defendant's violations of the CWA and Industrial
7 General Permit, which likely can be redressed by a judicial decision granting Plaintiff the
8 injunctive relief requested herein.

9 17. The aesthetic and recreational interests of the individual associational members of
10 Plaintiff with Article III standing have been adversely impacted by Defendant's failure to
11 comply with the procedural and substantive requirements of the Industrial General Permit and
12 the CWA, as delineated herein.

13 18. Plaintiff's associational members who qualify for standing in this matter are all
14 current members who have been members of EDEN since at least June 7, 2024, the date that
15 Plaintiff provided to Defendant the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

16 19. Defendant's ongoing violations of the General Permit and the CWA have and will
17 continue to cause irreparable harm to Plaintiff and its current standing members.

18 20. The relief requested herein will redress the ongoing injury in fact to Plaintiff and
19 its members.

20 21. Neither litigation of the claims asserted, nor the relief requested in this Complaint,
21 will require the participation in this lawsuit of any individual members of EDEN.

22 **V. STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

23 22. Congress declared that the Federal Clean Water Act was designed to restore and
24 maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters through federal
25 and state cooperation to develop and implement programs for preventing, reducing, or
26 eliminating the pollution of navigable waters and ground waters. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251(a), 1252(a)

23. Section 301(a) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into Waters of the United States, unless such discharge is in compliance with various enumerated sections of the Act. Among other things, Section 301(a) prohibits discharges not authorized by, or in violation of, the terms of an NPDES permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1342

24. Section 402(p) of the Act establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES program. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p). States with approved NPDES permit programs are authorized by Section 402(p) to regulate industrial storm water discharges through individual permits issued to Dischargers or through the issuance of a single, statewide general permit applicable to all industrial storm water Dischargers. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)

25. Pursuant to Section 402 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA has authorized California's State Water Resources Control Board to issue NPDES permits, including general NPDES permits in California.

Citizen Suit Provision of the CWA

26. Under the CWA, any citizen may commence a civil action against any person who is alleged to be in violation of an effluent standard or limitation under the CWA or an Order issued by a State with respect to such a standard or limitation. 33 U.S.C. §1365(a)(1)

27. No action may be commenced prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of the alleged violation to: (i) the Administrator of the EPA; (ii) the State in which the alleged violation occurs; and (iii) any alleged violator of the standard, limitation, or order. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A)

28. By including a citizen suit provision in the CWA, Congress ensured that the purposes and requirements of the CWA would be enforced, either by the United States government or by concerned citizens.

29. In furtherance of the water preservation goals established by the CWA, the citizen suit provision confirms the District Court's jurisdiction to apply any appropriate civil penalties

1 under section 1319(d). 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a). Section 1319(d) declares that any person who
2 violates any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in an NPDES
3 permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$46,192.00 per day for each violation
4 occurring before November 2, 2015, \$56,460.00 per day per violation for violations occurring
5 after November 2, 2015; and \$57,617.00 per day per violation for violations occurring after
6 November 2, 2015. 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d); 40 C.F.R. § 19.4; General Permit XXI(Q(1)

7 30. Violations of the provisions of the General Permit, including those detailed
8 below, constitute violations of the CWA and are subject to civil penalties. General Permit § XXI;
9 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d), 1342; 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.1-19.4

10 **A. General Permit**

11 31. The Water Board elected to issue a statewide General Permit for industrial storm
12 water discharges. Thus, the Permit under which this case arises is a federally required permit
13 based upon California state substantive law. *Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned*
14 *Treatment Works v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* (9th Cir. 2017), 853 F.3d 1076; *Dept.*
15 *of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates*, 1 Cal.5th 749 (2016)

16 32. The Water Board originally issued the General Permit on November 19, 1991,
17 and modified it on September 17, 1992. The Permit was reissued on April 17, 1997, and again
18 on April 1, 2014 (“General Permit”), pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act. 33
19 U.S.C. § 1342(p)

20 33. The current General Permit went into effect on July 1, 2015, after which it was
21 amended again on November 6, 2018, with the revisions becoming effective on July 1, 2020.
22 [See California’s Industrial General Permit, Order WQ 2014-0057-DWQ, as amended by Order
23 WQ 2015-0122-DWQ and Order WQ 2018-0028-DWQ, which is fully incorporated herein by
24 reference.]

25 34. A complete copy of the current General Permit Order is accessible at
26 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/storm_water/igp_20140057dwq.html
27

35. The General Permit includes both absolute *discharge prohibitions* and substantive and procedural *standard condition* provisions.

36. To discharge storm water lawfully in California, all industrial facilities discharging, or having the potential to discharge, storm water associated with industrial activity (“Dischargers”) which have not obtained an individual NPDES permit must apply for coverage under the General Permit by filing Permit Registration Documents, including a Notice of Intent to Discharge Storm water (“NOI”) and an initial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) and Site Map.

37. The specific industrial facilities required to apply for General Permit coverage are identified on Attachment A to the General Permit.

1. SMARTS Compliance Database

38. The Water Board has established an online database referred to as its Stormwater Multiple Application and Tracking System (SMARTS”). SMARTS is a platform where Dischargers enter and manage storm water data associated with General Permit compliance.

39. SMARTS is readily accessible by the general public on the web; and the system is maintained primarily for the purpose of providing public access to allow citizens to monitor Dischargers’ compliance with the General Permit and to pursue Dischargers who fail to comply, utilizing the citizen’s suit provision of the CWA.

40. SMARTS can be accessed at [California Stormwater Multiple Applications and Report Tracking System](#).

41. The General Permit requires Dischargers to certify (under penalty of law) and submit to SMARTS all Permit Registration Documents, including Notices of Intent to Discharge Storm Water, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Site Maps; monitoring and sampling data, Exceedance Response Reports and Annual Reports. General Permit §§ I(A)(17), II(A)(1), II(B)(1), II(D), XI(B)(11)(a), XXI(K), XXI(L), Attachment D.

2. Discharge Prohibitions of the General Permit

42. The discharge related prohibitions of the General Permit include Effluent Limitation V(A) of the General Permit, which requires Dischargers to reduce or prevent pollutants in their storm water discharges through implementation of the Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (“BAT”) for toxic and nonconventional pollutants and the Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (“BCT”) for conventional pollutants.

43. Discharge Prohibition III(C) of the General Permit prohibits storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges that cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

44. Receiving Water Limitation VI(B) of the General Permit prohibits storm water discharges to any surface or ground water that adversely impact human health or the environment. Receiving Water Limitation VI(A) and Discharge Prohibition III(D) of the Permit prohibit storm water discharges that cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in Statewide Water Quality Control Plans or the applicable Regional Water Board’s Basin Plan.

3. Standard Conditions of the General Permit

45. In addition to discharge prohibitions, the General Permit contains a variety of substantive and procedural standard conditions.

46. The General Permit requires that Dischargers comply with all standard conditions of the Permit and indicates that failure to comply with any standard condition of the General Permit constitutes an actionable, per se violation of the CWA, which comports with the provisions of 33 U.S.C. §1365(f)(7). General Permit § XXI(A)

47. The primary standard conditions of the General Permit include the following:

- (a) Continuously maintaining an accurate, up-to-date and compliant *SWPPP and Site Map*; implementing all provisions of the SWPPP, and certifying and submitting the SWPPP to SMARTS;
- (b) Implementing and maintaining *Best Management Practices*;

- (c) Conducting monthly and sampling event *visual observations*, contemporaneously completing observation reports and maintaining the reports for five years;
- (d) Collecting and analyzing *storm water runoff samples* four times per year;
- (e) Collecting the *storm water samples during qualified storm events, from all discharge locations, in all drainage areas* in places which are representative of industrial operations;
- (f) Testing the collected storm water samples for *all required parameters*, using the correct EPA test methods, and the prescribed sample holding times; and reporting the results to the Water Board within 30 days by certifying and submitting them to SMARTS;
- (g) Conducting *Annual Facility Compliance Evaluations* and contemporaneously preparing and retaining evaluation reports;
- (h) Preparing compliant *Exceedance Response Reports* in the event that storm water sampling data confirms an annual exceedance of any sampling parameter within the specified time limits, and certifying and submitting the reports to SMARTS;
- (i) Preparing complete and accurate *Annual Reports* and certifying and submitting them to SMARTS; and
- (j) Establishing a *Pollution Prevention Team* of at least two on-site employees and ensuring that the Team remains fully trained on all aspects of compliance with the General Permit.

SWPPP and Site Map Requirements

48. All Dischargers are required to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

49. The main objective of the SWPPP requirement is to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Discharger's facility, and to implement best management practices ("BMPs") to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. General Permit § X(C). These BMPs must achieve compliance with the General Permit's effluent limitations and receiving water limitations, including the BAT and BCT technology mandates.

1 50. To ensure compliance with the General Permit, the SWPPP must be evaluated and
2 revised within ninety (90) days when there are routine revisions to be made; and within thirty
3 (30) days whenever the SWPPP requires significant revisions. General Permit § X(B)

4 51. Failure to develop or implement an adequate SWPPP, or to update or revise an
5 existing SWPPP when necessary, is a violation of the General Permit. General Permit §§
6 I(J)(68), II(B)(3)(a), X(A), X(B), General Permit Fact Sheet § I(1)

7 52. Among other requirements, the SWPPP must include: a detailed description of the
8 facility's industrial processes and operations; identification of a pollution prevention team; a site
9 map; a list of industrial materials handled and stored at the site, including the locations where
10 each material is stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and
11 handling frequency; a description of potential pollutant sources; an assessment of potential
12 pollutant sources (specifically, whether the pollutants have the potential to commingle with
13 storm water); a monitoring implementation plan, including a discussion of facility drainage,
14 drainage areas, and discharge points and sampling locations; all mandatory sampling parameters;
15 and a description of a specific mandatory set of minimum BMPs to be implemented at the
16 facility that will reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm
17 water discharges. General Permit §§ X(A)-X(I)

18 53. The General Permit also requires that SWPPPs include detailed BMP
19 Descriptions and a BMP Summary Table. General Permit § X(H)(4), (5)

20 54. Site Maps are required to depict the following: the facility boundary, storm water
21 drainage areas, storm water flow direction, on-site surface water bodies and/or locations of
22 nearby water bodies, municipal storm drain inlets that receive storm water discharges, locations
23 of storm water collection and conveyance systems, associated discharge locations, sampling
24 locations, locations and descriptions of structural control measures, identification of all
25 impervious areas, locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation, locations where
26 significant spills or leaks have occurred, and all areas of industrial activity, including industrial
27 storage areas. General Permit § X(E)
28

Best Management Practices

55. The General Permit requires all Dischargers to implement and maintain the following minimum Best Management Practices to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges at their facility: Good Housekeeping, Preventive Maintenance, Spill and Leak Prevention and Response, Material Handling and Waste Management, Erosion and Sediment Controls, Employee Training Program, and Quality Assurance and Record Keeping. General Permit § X(H)(1)

56. The General Permit further requires Dischargers to implement and maintain, to the extent feasible, any one or more of the following advanced BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges: exposure minimization BMPs, storm water containment and discharge reduction BMPs, treatment control BMPs, and other advanced BMPs. General Permit § X(H)(2)

57. Failure to implement minimum and advanced BMPs as necessary to achieve compliance with either technology or water quality standards is a violation of the General Permit. General Permit Fact Sheet §I(I)(2)(o)

Monitoring and Reporting/Storm Water Sampling and Analysis

58. The General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement an adequate Monitoring and Reporting Program. The primary objective of the Monitoring and Reporting Program is to detect and measure the concentrations of pollutants in a facility's discharge to ensure compliance with the General Permit's discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, and receiving water limitations.

59. As part of their monitoring program, Dischargers must identify all storm water discharge locations that produce storm water discharges, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs in reducing pollutant loading, and evaluate whether pollution control measures set out in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented.

60. Section XI(B) of the General Permit requires that Dischargers collect and analyze storm water samples from two qualifying storm events ("QSEs") during the first half of each

1 reporting year (July 1 to December 31) and two QSEs during the second half of each reporting
2 year (January 1 to June 30), and that the samples be collected from all outfalls identified in the
3 facility SWPPP.

4 61. A QSE is a precipitation event that produces a discharge for at least one drainage
5 area and is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area. General Permit
6 §XI(B)(2)

7 62. Once the storm water samples have been collected, the General Permit requires
8 that the Discharger deliver the samples to a qualified laboratory for analysis within 48 hours of
9 collection (General Permit, Attachment H) and upload to SMARTS the resulting laboratory
10 reports within 30 days from receipt of the report. General Permit §§ XI(B)(8), XI(B)(11)

11 63. Under the General Permit, facilities must analyze storm water samples for pH, oil
12 & grease and total suspended solids, all additional parameters indicated in the Permit by facility
13 type (standard industrial classification code), and all parameters identified by the Discharger on a
14 facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified
15 in the pollutant source assessment. General Permit § XI(B)(6)(c)

16 64. Facilities are also required to conduct monthly and sampling event visual
17 observations. Monthly visual observations are conducting during dry weather and must include
18 observing each drainage area for the presence of non-storm water discharges; as well as
19 inspecting outdoor industrial equipment and storage areas, outdoor industrial activities areas, and
20 all other potential sources of industrial pollutants, and monitoring BMPs for effectiveness.
21 Sampling event visual observations are conducted at the same time as sampling occurs at a
22 discharge location and must include observing storm water discharges for the presence or
23 absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors,
24 trash/debris and sources of any discharge pollutants. General Permit § XI(A)

25 65. The US EPA has established Parameter Benchmark Values as guidelines for
26 determining whether a facility discharging industrial storm water has implemented the requisite
27 BAT and BCT. These benchmarks represent pollutant concentrations at which a storm water
28

1 discharge could potentially impair or contribute to impairing water quality or affect human
2 health from ingestion of water or fish.

3 66. The Numeric Action Levels (“NALs”) in the General Permit are derived from
4 these benchmarks. The Permit incorporates annual NALs, which are derived from the 2008
5 MSGP benchmark values, and instantaneous maximum NALs, which are derived from a Water
6 Board dataset.

7 67. The NALs established under the General Permit for pollution parameters
8 applicable to all Dischargers are set forth in Table 2, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit F** and
9 incorporated herein by reference.

10 NAL Exceedances-Exceedance Response Actions

11 68. An exceedance of an annual NAL occurs when the average of all samples
12 obtained for an entire facility during a single reporting year is greater than the annual NALs,
13 which are listed on Table 2 (attached hereto as **Exhibit F**). The reporting year runs from July 1
14 to June 30.

15 69. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical
16 results from samples taken for any single parameter within a reporting year exceed the
17 instantaneous maximum NAL value (for TSS and O&G) or are outside of the instantaneous
18 maximum NAL range for pH. General Permit §XII(A), Table 2

19 70. When a Discharger exceeds an applicable NAL, it is elevated to “Level 1 Status”
20 commencing July 1 of the reporting year following the entry into Level 1 status.

21 71. Once a Discharger has entered Level 1 Status, by October 1 following
22 commencement of Level 1 status, it must conduct a thorough facility evaluation with the
23 assistance of a Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner (QISP) of all drainage areas to
24 determine the industrial pollutant sources at the facility that are or may be related to the
25 exceedance(s), and identify the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs
26 and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future exceedances. General Permit § XIII(C)
27
28

1 72. By January 1 following commencement of Level 1 status, the Discharger must
2 revise its SWPPP, implement any additional BMPs identified in the evaluation, and certify and
3 submit to SMARTS a Level 1 Exceedance Response Action (ERA) Report. General Permit §
4 XIII(C)

5 73. If a discharger exceeds an applicable NAL during Level 1 Status, it is elevated to
6 “Level 2 Status.” General Permit §XII(D)

7 74. On January 1 of the reporting year following entry into Level 2 Status, a
8 Discharger is required to submit to SMARTS a Level 2 ERA Action Plan identifying its
9 selection of one of three options to remediate the continuing exceedances: implementation of
10 additional BMPs, a determination that the exceedance is solely due to non-industrial pollutant
11 sources, or a determination that the exceedance is solely due to the presence of the pollutant in
12 the natural background. The Action Plan must also include a schedule for completion of the
13 tasks. General Permit § XII(D)(1)

14 75. On January 1 of the reporting year following the submittal of the Level 2 ERA
15 Action Plan, the Discharger is required to submit a Level 2 Technical Report demonstrating its
16 efforts to implement the additional BMPs or confirming the non-industrial sources of the
17 pollutants causing the exceedances. General Permit § XII(D)(2)

18 Annual Comprehensive Facility Evaluation

19 76. The General Permit requires operators to conduct an Annual Comprehensive
20 Facility Compliance Evaluation (“Annual Evaluation”) that evaluates the effectiveness of current
21 BMPs and the need for additional BMPs based on visual observations and sampling and analysis
22 results. General Permit § XV

23 Annual Reports

24 77. Section XVI(A) of the General Permit requires all Dischargers to certify and
25 submit to SMARTS an Annual Report no later than July 15th following each reporting year.

26 78. Annual Reports are auto populated by SMARTS from Dischargers’ answers to a
27 series of twelve questions, which require mostly yes/no responses.
28

1 79. The questions include whether the Discharger has conducted monthly visual
2 observations, collected and analyzed the required number of storm water samples from all
3 discharge locations at its facility; and where the facility is located within an impaired watershed,
4 the Discharger has assessed whether any of the receiving water impairments are potential
5 pollutants present at their facility.

6 80. Any “no” responses to the above questions require a complete and accurate
7 explanation, certified under penalty of law.

8 Certification of Compliance Documents

9 81. Furthermore, Section XXI(L) of the General Permit provides that all documents
10 submitted to SMARTS, including SWPPPs and Annual Reports, be certified by a Legally
11 Responsible Party (LRP) or Duly Authorized Representative (DAR) of the facility, with the
12 following certification:

13
14 “I certify under penalty of law that this document and all Attachments were prepared
15 under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified
16 personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the
17 person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the
18 information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate,
and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information,
including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

19 **B. Central Valley Region Basin Plan**

20 82. The Regional Water Board has identified beneficial uses of the Central Valley
21 Region’s waters and established water quality standards for the Sacramento River and its
22 tributaries and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in “The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin
23 Plan) for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region – *The*
24 *Sacramento River Basin and The San Joaquin River Basin*,” generally referred to as the Basin
25 Plan, and the “Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin
26 Delta Estuary.”

1 83. The beneficial uses of these waters include, among others, domestic and
2 municipal supply, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, wildlife habitat, warm
3 and cold freshwater habitat, and fish spawning. The non-contact water recreation use is defined
4 as “uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but where there is
5 generally no body contact with water, nor any likelihood of ingestion of water. These uses
6 include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, camping, boating. . . hunting,
7 sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.”

8 84. The Basin Plan includes a narrative toxicity standard which states that all waters
9 shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental
10 physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

11 85. The Basin Plan provides that water shall not contain floating material in amounts
12 that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

13 86. The Basin Plan provides that water shall be free of discoloration that causes
14 nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

15 87. The Basin Plan provides that waters shall not contain suspended materials in
16 concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

17 88. The Basin Plan also prohibits the discharges of oil and grease, stating that waters
18 shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance,
19 result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or
20 otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

21 89. The Basin Plan provides that at a minimum, water designated for use as domestic
22 or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess
23 of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of
24 the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables
25 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A
26 (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant
27
28

Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449.

90. The Basin Plan provides that the pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5; that iron levels not exceed .30 mg/L; that zinc not exceed .10 mg/L; that copper not exceed .0056 mg/L, and that cadmium not exceed .00022 mg/L.

91. The Basin Plan requires that waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”

92. Table III-1 of the Basin Plan provides a water quality objective (“WQO”) for iron of 0.3 mg/L.

VI. SPECIFIC FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Facility

93. Fastenal Company, located at 4025 Finch Road in Modesto, California, is a facility that stores and distributes industrial and construction supplies.

94. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the facility falls under standard industrial classification (“SIC”) code 4225-General warehousing and storage, based on public records.

95. SIC Code 4225 is included in Attachment A of the General Permit as a type of industrial operation that requires application for and receipt of General Permit coverage.

96. Defendant stores and handles industrial chemicals and materials outdoors that are exposed to storm water, eroded by wind, and contaminate the surrounding watershed.

97. During rain events, storm water flows over the surface of the Facility where industrial activities occur and areas where airborne materials associated with the industrial processes at the Facility settle onto the ground.

98. Storm water flowing over these areas collects suspended sediment, dirt, metals, and other chemicals and toxic pollutants as it flows towards the Facility’s storm water channels, and discharges from the Facility into its Receiving Waters.

1 99. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant is required to maintain
2 standard General Permit coverage and is not eligible to apply for or receive either No Exposure
3 Certification (NEC coverage) or Notice of Non-Applicability (NONA coverage).

4 **B. The Facility's Receiving Waters**

5 100. Based on Plaintiff's investigation, including but not limited to a review of the
6 Defendant's Notice of Intent to Comply with the Terms of the Industrial General Permit
7 ("NOI"); SWPPP and Site Map, aerial photography and drone footage; federal, state and local
8 regulatory agency mapping tools; and eyewitness reports, storm water leaves the boundaries of
9 Defendant's facility and enters the Tuolumne River via both the City of Modesto's MS4 system
10 and surface flow, before discharging to the San Joaquin River, a navigable Water of the United
11 States.

12 101. On April 8, 2020, Defendant certified under penalty of law to the Water Board
13 and the general public via SMARTS that storm water discharges from the facility enter the
14 Tuolumne River. (See **Exhibit B**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference)

15 102. Plaintiff alleges that the Best Management Practices at Defendant's facility are
16 currently inadequate to prevent the sources of contamination described above from causing the
17 discharge of pollutants to Waters of the United States.

18 **C. Defendant's General Permit Violations**

19 **Deficient SWPPP/Failure to Follow SWPPP**

20 103. Plaintiff alleges that since at least June 6, 2019, Defendant has failed to
21 implement an adequate SWPPP for the facility and has failed to comply with the terms of its
22 deficient SWPPP, in violation of the standard conditions of the General Permit. General Permit
23 §§ I(J), II(A)(1), II(B)(1)(b), II(B)(3), X, XXI(A), XXI(K)(1), XXI(L); General Permit Fact
24 Sheet § II(I)(1); 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f)(7)

25 104. Defendant's continuing failure to implement and follow an adequate SWPPP is
26 evidenced by documents uploaded and certified to SMARTS under penalty of law by Fastenal
27 Company, as well as by required documents which have not been uploaded to SMARTS.
28

1 105. Defendant's continuing failure to implement an adequate SWPPP is also
2 evidenced by eyewitness reports and inspections conducted by representatives of Plaintiff,
3 Defendant and governmental/regulatory agencies, as well as other relevant documents
4 maintained by Defendant and governmental/regulatory agencies.

5 106. As is more particularly described in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated
6 herein by reference, Plaintiff's Notice Letter delineated numerous deficiencies in Defendant's
7 SWPPP and Site Map in effect as of June 7, 2024.

8 107. The 60-day notice period on Plaintiff's Notice Letter issued to Defendants expired
9 on August 6, 2024, without correction of the violations alleged in the Notice Letter.

10 108. In anticipation of the filing of this lawsuit, and in a last-minute attempt to moot
11 the alleged SWPPP deficiency violation, Defendant uploaded to SMARTS a revised SWPPP on
12 August 2, 2024 ("current SWPPP").

13 109. Defendant's August 2, 2024, SWPPP and Site Map remain deficient for failure to
14 include the following: (a) complete and accurate Pollutant Source Assessment and Industrial
15 Material Inventory List [violation of General Permit §§ X(F), X(G) and XI(B)(6)]; (b) all
16 mandatory sampling parameters [violation of General Permit § XI(B)(6)]; (c) sufficient detail
17 regarding Facility operations and industrial processes [violation of General Permit § X(G)(1)];
18 and (d) accurate discussion and depiction of Facility drainage, discharge locations and sampling
19 points [violation of General Permit §§ X(I) and X(G)(1)(e)].

20 110. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant's
21 SWPPP and Site Map do not include sufficient information to comply with the mandatory
22 elements required by Section X of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the
23 Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

24 111. According to information available to Plaintiff, Defendant's current SWPPP has
25 not been evaluated to ensure its effectiveness and has not been revised as required by the General
26 Permit to reflect true conditions at the Facility and to prevent discharges of contaminated storm
27 water.
28

112. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's current SWPPP and Site Map do not set forth site-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the Facility that are consistent with BAT or BCT.

113. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant has failed and continue to fail to alter the Facility's SWPPP/Site Map and site-specific BMPs to comply with the requirements of the General Permit.

114. In addition, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has failed to comply with the provisions of its current SWPPP in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

115. Information available to Plaintiff indicates that as a result of these practices, storm water containing excessive pollutants is being discharged during rain events into the San Joaquin River.

116. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that all the violations alleged above with respect to Defendant's deficient SWPPP/Site Map are ongoing and continuous.

Monitoring and Reporting/ Storm Water Sampling

117. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's monitoring and reporting program at Fastenal Company in Modesto is deficient and in violation of the mandatory standard conditions of the General Permit. General Permit §§ X, X(I), XI, XXI(A); General Permit Fact Sheet §§ II(I)(3)(a)(iii); 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f)(7)

118. Defendant's deficient monitoring and reporting program is evidenced by documents uploaded and certified to SMARTS under penalty of law by Defendant, as well as by required documents which have not been uploaded to SMARTS.

119. Defendant's deficient monitoring and reporting program is also evidenced by eyewitness reports and inspections conducted by representatives of Plaintiff, Defendant and government agencies, as well as other relevant documents maintained by Defendant and governmental and regulatory agencies.

120. Since June 6, 2019, Defendant has failed to collect and analyze two storm water samples from the first half of each reporting year, and two storm water samples from the second half of each reporting year, as required by General Permit §XI(B).

121. In addition, Defendant has failed to conduct monthly visual observations of storm water discharges at the facility since at least June 6, 2019.

122. Defendant has also collected samples of storm water discharges at the facility that failed to comply with the General Permit's requirement that samples be preceded by a 48-hour period without a discharge, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

123. Defendant has failed to analyze the facility's storm water samples for all required parameters, in violation of Section XI(B)(6) of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

124. Defendant has failed to deliver the facility storm water samples to a qualified Laboratory within 48 hours of collection, pursuant to Attachment H, Section 2 of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

125. Defendant has failed to upload facility storm water sample analyses within 30 days of obtaining the results of the sampling event, in violation of Section XI(B)(11) of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

126. Defendant has failed to properly analyze its collected storm water samples for the parameter of pH, in violation of Section XI(C)(2)(a) of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Falsification of Annual Reports

127. Since June 6, 2019, Defendant has submitted inaccurate and/or falsified Annual Reports to the Regional Water Quality Control Board in violation of the standard conditions of the General Permit, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto as

1 **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein by reference. General Permit §§ II(A)(1), XI(A)(C), XVI,
2 XXI(K), XXI(L), XXI(N); General Permit Fact Sheet § II(O); 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f)(7)

3 128. Defendant's submission of false Annual Reports and continuing failure to retract
4 its false statements to the Water Board and the general public is evidenced by documents
5 uploaded and certified to SMARTS under penalty of law by Defendant.

6 129. Defendant's submission of false Annual Reports is also evidenced by eyewitness
7 reports and inspections conducted by representatives of Plaintiff, Defendant and
8 governmental/regulatory agencies, as well as other relevant documents maintained by Defendant
9 and governmental/regulatory agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
10 Association (NOAA).

11 130. Defendant's submission of false statements to the Water Board and the general
12 public is ongoing and continuous.

13 Failure to Implement BAT/BCT; BMP Deficiencies

14 131. Since at least June 6, 2019, Defendant has failed to identify and implement Best
15 Management Practices ("BMPs") at the Facility which comply with the requirements of the
16 General Permit for best conventional treatment (BCT) for conventional pollutants, and best
17 available technology (BAT) for toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

18 132. These technology-based pollution controls are required to be implemented in a
19 manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic
20 practicability and achievability.

21 133. Defendant's failure to implement proper minimum BMPs is in violation of the
22 standard conditions of the General Permit. General Permit §§ I(C), V(A), X, XXI(A); General
23 Permit Fact Sheet §§ II(I)(2)(o); 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f)(7)

24 134. Defendant's BMP deficiencies are evidenced by documents uploaded and
25 certified to SMARTS under penalty of law by Defendant, as well as by required documents
26 which have not been uploaded to SMARTS.
27
28

1 135. Defendant's BMP deficiencies are also evidenced by eyewitness reports and
2 inspections conducted by representatives of Plaintiff, Defendant and governmental/regulatory
3 agencies, as well as other relevant documents maintained by Defendant and
4 governmental/regulatory agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association
5 (NOAA).

6 136. Defendant's BMP deficiencies are more particularly described in the Notice
7 Letter attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein by reference.

8 137. Information available to Plaintiff indicates that as a result of these practices, storm
9 water containing excessive pollutants is being discharged during rain events from the facility to
10 the San Joaquin River.

11 Failure to Comply with a Mandate of the Regional Water Board

12 138. On April 7, 2022, the Regional Water Board issued an official Enforcement
13 Action to Defendant for failure to collect and analyze storm water samples during the second
14 half of the 2021-22 reporting year.

15 139. The Enforcement Action required that by July 1, 2022, Defendant upload to
16 SMARTS the results of storm water sample analyses collected and analyzed during the second
17 half of the 2021-22 reporting year.

18 140. To date, Defendant Fastenal Company has failed to comply with the mandates of
19 the Regional Water Board, as is more particularly described in the Notice Letter attached hereto
20 as **Exhibit A**.

21 Failure to Train Employees

22 141. Since at least June 6, 2019, Defendant has failed to implement and train a
23 Pollution Prevention Team at the facility, in violation of the standard conditions of the General
24 Permit. General Permit §§, I(K)(70), I(K)(77), I(I)(63), IX(A)(3), X(D), XXI(A), 33 U.S.C.
25 1365(f)(7)
26

27 142. The General Permit requires all Dischargers to designate a Legally Responsible
28 Person to implement the requirements of the Permit. The Legally Responsible Person is

1 responsible for appointing a Pollution Prevention Team and ensuring that the Team is properly
2 trained in at least the following minimum requirements: BMP implementation, BMP
3 effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities.

4 143. Defendant's failure to implement and train a Pollution Prevention Team in
5 violation of the General Permit is evidenced by documents uploaded and certified to SMARTS
6 under penalty of law by Defendant, as well as by required documents which have not been
7 uploaded to SMARTS.

8 144. Defendant's failure to implement and train a Pollution Prevention Team in
9 violation of the General Permit is also evidenced by eyewitness reports and inspections
10 conducted by representatives of Plaintiff, Defendant and governmental/regulatory agencies, as
11 well as other relevant documents maintained by Defendant and governmental/regulatory
12 agencies.

13 145. Defendant's failure to implement and train a Pollution Prevention Team in
14 violation of the General Permit is also evidenced by Defendant's ongoing and continuing
15 General Permit violations.

16 146. In addition, Defendant was required to have a Qualified Industrial Stormwater
17 Practitioner (QISP) conduct training of the Facility's Pollution Prevention Team after it entered
18 Level 1 Status on July 1, 2021, and to date has failed to do so.

19 147. Defendant's failure to implement and train a Pollution Prevention Team in
20 violation of the General Permit is ongoing and continuous.

21
22 **D. Information Injuries Caused by Defendant's General Permit Violations**

23 148. In addition to harming the aesthetic and recreational interests of Plaintiff's
24 members with standing in this matter, Defendant's violations of the standard conditions of
25 California's Industrial General Permit have caused informational injuries to EDEN's standing
26 members by depriving these members of their substantive constitutional and statutory rights to
27 obtain information regarding Defendant's compliance with standard conditions of California's
28

1 Industrial General Permit, which provisions have been instituted by relevant regulatory agencies
2 for the purposes of protecting the Waters of the United States.

3 149. As set forth in more detail herein, Defendant has failed and refused to comply
4 with all mandatory standard conditions of the General Permit, including maintaining a deficient
5 SWPPP which includes objectively false information related to drainage, outdoor handling of
6 industrial materials and storm water flow/sampling locations; failing to collect and analyze the
7 required number of storm water samples; failing to test storm water samples for the proper
8 parameters; and providing incomplete and false information in Annual Reports.

9 150. Defendant's failure to comply with the standard conditions of the General Permit
10 as set forth above have prevented Plaintiff's members with Article III standing from: (a)
11 accessing on SMARTS the true operational facts relevant to Defendant's facility; and (b)
12 acquiring accurate and complete data related to the unmonitored pollutants emanating from
13 Defendant's facility during rain events and discharging into the facility's Receiving Waters.

14 151. As such, Plaintiff's members with Article III standing are unable to fully assess
15 the extent of Defendant's General Permit violations, as well as the types and levels of pollutants
16 entering the affected waterways due to Defendant's willful violations of the standard conditions
17 of the General Permit; or to even gauge the potential health ramifications to themselves should
18 they continue to recreate in the affected waterways.

19
20 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
21 **Failure to Prepare, Implement, Review, and Update**
22 **an Adequate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**
23 **(Violations of Permit Conditions and the Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342)**

24 152. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all the preceding paragraphs as if fully set
25 forth herein.

26 153. The General Permit requires dischargers of storm water associated with industrial
27 activity to develop and implement an adequate SWPPP, including a Site Map.
28

1 154. As outlined herein, Defendant has failed to develop and implement an adequate
2 SWPPP for its facility.

3 155. Each day since June 6, 2019 that Defendant has failed to develop, implement and
4 update an adequate SWPPP for the facility is a separate and distinct violation of the General
5 Permit and Section 301(a) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

6 156. These violations are ongoing and continuous as of the date of the filing of this
7 complaint, due to Defendant's continued failure to develop, implement and upload to SMARTS
8 a compliant SWPPP and Site Map.

9
10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
11 **Failure to Develop and Implement an**
12 **Adequate Monitoring and Reporting Program**
 (Violation of Permit Conditions and the Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342)

13 157. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all the preceding paragraphs as if fully set
14 forth herein.

15 158. The General Permit requires Dischargers of storm water associated with industrial
16 activity to have developed and be implementing a monitoring and reporting program (including
17 sampling and analysis of discharges) that complies with the terms of the General Permit.

18 159. As outlined herein, Defendant has failed to develop and implement an adequate
19 monitoring and reporting program for the Fastenal Company facility.

20 160. Each day since at least June 6, 2019, that Defendant has failed to develop and
21 implement an adequate monitoring and reporting program for its facility in violation of the
22 General Permit is a separate and distinct violation of the General Permit and Section 301(a) of
23 the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

24 161. These violations are ongoing and continuous as of the date of the filing of this
25 complaint, due to Defendant's continued failure to develop and implement a compliant
26 monitoring and reporting program.
27
28

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

**Submission of Incomplete and False Annual Reports to the Regional Water Board
(Violations of Permit Conditions and the Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342)**

162. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

163. Section XVI of the General Permit requires that Annual Reports submitted to SMARTS be certified under penalty of law, pursuant to Section XXI(L), which provides significant penalties for submitting false information. As delineated herein, Defendant made false representations in the Facility's Annual Reports, and has failed to correct or retract the false statements.

164. Furthermore, Defendant has submitted incomplete Annual Reports and Ad Hoc Monitoring Reports, in violation of General Permit Sections XI(B) and XVI.

165. Each time since June 6, 2019, that Defendant submitted false or misleading statements to the Water Board under penalty of perjury is a separate and distinct violation of the General Permit and Section 301(a) of the Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)

166. These violations are ongoing and continuous as of the date of the filing of this complaint, due to Defendant's failure to withdraw any of the false and/or incomplete Reports submitted to the Water Board.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Failure to Implement the Best Available and
Best Conventional Treatment Technologies
(Violations of Permit Conditions and the Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342)**

167. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. The General Permit's SWPPP requirements and Effluent Limitation V(A) of the General Permit require Dischargers to reduce or prevent pollutants in their storm water discharges through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), including Best Available Treatment (BAT) for toxic and nonconventional pollutants and Best Conventional Treatment (BCT) technologies for conventional pollutants.

1 and Section 301(a) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). These violations are ongoing and
2 continuous.

3 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Failure to Properly Train facility Employees and Pollution Prevention Team**
5 **(Violations of Permit Conditions and the Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342)**

6 177. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set
7 forth herein.

8 178. Section X(D)(1) of the General Permit requires each facility to establish a
9 Pollution Prevention Team responsible for implementing the requirements of the General Permit.
10 The facility is also required to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP and
11 conduct required monitoring when the regularly assigned Pollution Prevention Team members
12 are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

13 179. Section X(H)(f) of the General Permit also requires that Dischargers ensure that
14 all Pollution Prevention Team members implementing the various compliance activities of the
15 General Permit are properly trained.

16 180. Since at least June 6, 2019, Defendant has failed to properly implement and train
17 a Pollution Prevention Team, which has resulted in the General Permit violations alleged herein.
18 These violations are ongoing and continuous.

19 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment providing
21 the following relief:

- 22 1. Declare Defendant to have violated and to be in violation of the CWA;
23 2. Issue an injunction ordering Defendant to immediately operate the Fastenal
24 CompanyFastenal Company facility in compliance with the NPDES permitting requirements
25 contained in the General Permit and the CWA;
26
27
28

4. Order Defendant to pay civil penalties of \$57,617.00 per day/per violation for each violation of the Act pursuant to 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d), 1365(a) and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.1, 19.2-19.4;

5. Order Defendant to take appropriate actions to restore the quality of United States waters impaired by activities at its facility;

6. Order Defendant to pay Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs (including expert witness fees), as provided by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d) and applicable California law; and;

8. Award such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: August 7, 2024

Respectfully,

By: /s/ Adam D. Brumm
Adam D. Brumm
Attorney for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT A

EDEN

Central Valley **Eden Environmental Defenders**

June 6, 2024

Via US Mail, Certified and Email

Joshua Sudbury Email: jsudbury@fastenal.com
Facility Manager
Fastenal Company
4025 Finch Road
Modesto, CA 95357

Via US Mail

CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service
Agent for Fastenal Company
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive Suite 150N
Sacramento, CA 95833

Re: 60-Day Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (“Clean Water Act”)

To Officers, Directors, Operators, Property Owners and/or Facility Managers of Fastenal Company:

This letter is being sent to you on behalf of Central Valley Eden Environmental Defenders, LLC (“EDEN”) to give legal notice that EDEN intends to file a civil action against Fastenal Company (“Discharger” or “Fastenal Company”) and the respective corporate officers and other legally responsible parties for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act (“CWA” or “Act”) 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, that EDEN believes are occurring at the Fastenal Company facility located at 4025 Finch Road in Modesto, California (“the Facility” or “the site”).

EDEN is an environmental citizen’s group established under the laws of the State of California to protect, enhance, and assist in the restoration of all rivers, creeks, streams, sloughs, lakes and tributaries of California, for the benefit of its ecosystems and communities.

As discussed below, the Facility’s discharges of pollutants degrade water quality and harm aquatic life in the Facility’s Receiving Waters, which are waters of the United States and are described in Section II.B, below. EDEN has members throughout California. Some of

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Fastenal Company
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EDEN's members live, work, and/or recreate near the Receiving Waters and use and enjoy the Receiving Waters for kayaking, canoeing, camping, fishing, duck hunting, boating, swimming, hiking, cycling, bird watching, picnicking, viewing wildlife, and/or engaging in scientific study.

At least one of EDEN's current members has standing to bring suit against Fastenal Company, as the unlawful discharge of pollutants from the Facility as alleged herein has had an adverse effect particular to him or her and has resulted in actual harm to the specific EDEN member(s).

Further, the Facility's discharges of polluted storm water and non-storm water are ongoing and continuous. As a result, the interests of certain individual EDEN members have been, are being, and will continue to be adversely affected by the failure of Fastenal Company to comply with the General Permit and the Clean Water Act.

CWA section 505(b) requires that sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of a civil action under CWA section 505(a), a citizen must give notice of intent to file suit. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b). Notice must be given to the alleged violator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the EPA in the state in which the violations occurred or are occurring.

As required by CWA section 505(b), this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit provides notice to the Discharger of the violations which have occurred and continue to occur at the Facility. After the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit, EDEN reserves the right to file suit in federal court against Fastenal Company under CWA section 505(a) for the violations described more fully below, if this matter cannot be resolved.

I. THE SPECIFIC STANDARD, LIMITATION OR ORDER VIOLATED

EDEN's investigation of the Facility has uncovered significant, ongoing, and continuous violations of the CWA and the General Industrial Storm Water Permit issued by the State of California (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 [State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB")] Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ as amended by Orders 2015-0122-DWQ and 2018-0028-DWQ) (hereinafter "General Permit").

Information available to EDEN, including documents obtained from California EPA's online Storm Water Multiple Application and Reporting Tracking System ("SMARTS"), indicates that on or around April 8, 2020, Fastenal Company submitted a Notice of Intent ("NOI") to be authorized to discharge storm water from the Facility under the General Permit. Fastenal Company's assigned Waste Discharger Identification number ("WDID") is 5S50I028597.

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As more fully described in Section III, below, EDEN alleges that in its operations of the Facility, Fastenal Company has committed ongoing violations of the substantive and procedural requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, California Water Code §13377, et seq; the General Permit; the Regional Water Board Basin Plan; the California Toxics Rule (CTR); 40 Code of Federal Regulations §§122.22, 122.26; 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N, § 400, et seq.; and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, § 64431.

II. THE LOCATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

A. The Facility

The location of the point sources from which the pollutants identified in this Notice are discharged in violation of the CWA is Fastenal Company's permanent facility address of 4025 Finch Road in Modesto, California.

Fastenal Company is a facility that stores and distributes industrial and construction supplies. Facility operations are covered under Standard Industrial Classification Code(s) (SIC) 4225 - General warehousing and distribution of industrial supplies.

Based on the EPA's Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet for industrial businesses with the SIC code of 4225, stormwater run-off discharges contain many pollutants on the list of chemicals published by the State of California known to cause cancer, birth defects, and/or developmental or reproductive harm, including toxic and heavy metals, pH affecting substances, total suspended solids (TSS), and various types of oil and grease (O&G).

Information available to EDEN indicates that the Facility's industrial activities and associated materials are exposed to storm water, and that each of the substances listed on the EPA's Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet is a potential source of pollutants at the Facility.

B. The Affected Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges into the City of Modesto's MS4 system, which discharges directly to the Tuolumne River, a tributary of the San Joaquin River ("Receiving Waters"). The Facility's Receiving Waters are impaired for Chlorpyrifos, Group A Pesticides, Mercury, Diazinon, Toxicity, Temperature (Water).

The San Joaquin River is a water of the United States. The CWA requires that water bodies such as the San Joaquin River meet water quality objectives that protect specific "beneficial uses." The Regional Water Board has issued its *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Basin* ("Basin Plan") to delineate those water quality objectives.

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The Basin Plan identifies the “Beneficial Uses” of water bodies in the region. The Beneficial Uses for the Receiving Waters downstream of the Facility include: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Process Supply (PRO), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Navigation (NAV), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Migration (MIGR), and Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN).

A water body is impaired pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), when its Beneficial Uses are not being achieved due to the presence of one or more pollutants. Polluted storm water and non-storm water discharges from industrial facilities, such as the Facility, contribute to the further degradation of already impaired surface waters, and harm aquatic dependent wildlife.

III. VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND GENERAL PERMIT

A. Deficient SWPPP and Site Map

Fastenal Company’s current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) and Site Map dated July 15, 2022, for the Facility are inadequate and fail to comply with the requirements of the General Permit as specified in Section X of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, as delineated below.

1. The Site Map does not include all minimum required components for Site Maps as indicated in Section X.E of the General Permit as follows:
 - (a) All Facility entrances/exits;
 - (b) Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems associated with discharge locations and the accurate flow direction (i.e. storm drain inlets and underground conveyances);
 - (c) Municipal storm drain inlets which receive the Facility’s industrial storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges (IGP Section X.E.3.a);
 - (d) Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation
 - (e) All areas of industrial activity subject to the General Permit, including industrial storage areas, storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, material and scrap storage areas (“boneyards”), waste treatment and disposal areas,

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dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and material reuse areas, cooling towers, and all other areas of industrial activity that may have potential pollutant sources.

2. The SWPPP does not include all the required elements, as indicated below:
 - A. A complete and detailed list of all **Industrial Materials** handled at the facility, including the locations where the materials are stored, received, shipped and handled, and the quantities and handling frequency of the Industrial Materials (Sections X.A.3, X.F, X.G.1.a);
 - B. A detailed, accurate and complete discussion of **Facility operations and all industrial processes** at the Facility, including manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, and any other activities related to each industrial process; and the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of industrial materials used in or resulting from the process. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity are also required to be identified and described. (Section X.G.1.a);
 - C. The SWPPP does not include sufficient information regarding the products and/or services offered by the Facility (Sections X.G.1, XVII.B
 - D. An accurate and complete description of **Potential Pollutant Sources** and narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources, including Industrial Processes, Material Handling and Storage Areas, Dust and Particulate Generating Activities, Significant Spills and Leaks, Non-Storm Water Discharges and Erodible Surfaces (Section X.G);
 - E. Adequate and accurate description of **Minimum Best Management Practices** (BMPs) currently implemented at the facility, including Good Housekeeping, Preventive Maintenance, Spill and Leak Prevention and Response, Material Handling and Waste Management, Erosion and Sediment Controls, Employee Training Program and Quality Assurance and Record Keeping (Sections X.H.1 and X.H.4.a);
 - F. An identification of all **Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)** sources and drainage areas, including an evaluation of all drains (inlets and outlets) that identifies connections to the storm water conveyance system, and a description of how all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated (Section X.G.1.e);
 - G. An appropriate **Monitoring Implementation Plan**, including an identification of team members assigned to conduct monitoring requirements, a detailed and accurate description of all discharge locations, a discussion of Visual Observation

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procedures and procedures for field instrument calibration instructions (Section X.I);

- H. An adequate and accurate discussion of the **Facility's Receiving Waters** and associated impairments (Section XI.B.6.e, Section X.G.2.ix);
- I. A complete and accurate Pollutant Source Assessment and the corresponding proper **sampling parameters** to include all potential pollutants present at the Facility likely to come into contact with stormwater (Section XI.B.6);

EDEN's investigation confirms that Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Iron, Aluminum, Lead, Zinc, VOCs, Sulfate are present in industrial operations at the Facility. The SWPPP fails to include these pollutants as **additional sampling parameters**, in violation of Section XI.B.6.c of the General Permit.

- J. An appropriate and complete discussion of **Drainage Areas and Outfalls** from which samples must be taken during Qualified Storm Events (Section X.I);
- K. A discussion of whether the Facility is subject to 40 CFR Subchapter N ELGs, or incorrectly states that the Facility is not subject to the ELGs;

Failure to develop or implement an adequate SWPPP is a violation of Sections II.B.4.f and X of the General Permit.

B. Failure to Comply with Facility SWPPP

The Facility's current SWPPP dated July 15, 2022 indicates that the Facility will collect and analyze storm water samples from two qualified storm events within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31) and two QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

As detailed below, the Facility failed to collect and analyze the required number of storm water samples from QSEs in the reporting years 2020-21 and 2021-22.

The Monitoring Implementation Section of the Facility's SWPPP identifies the parameters for which the Facility's storm water run-off samples must be analyzed, including pH, oil & grease, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

The storm water run-off samples the facility analyzed and uploaded into the SMARTS system for samples on March 21, 2023, failed to include sample analyses for the required parameters of pH.

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Section X.H.g of the General Permit requires all Dischargers to develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the Facility's SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan.

C. Failure to Develop, Implement and/or Revise an Adequate Monitoring and Reporting Program Pursuant to the General Permit

Section XI of the General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement a storm water monitoring and reporting program ("M&RP") prior to conducting industrial activities. Dischargers have an ongoing obligation to revise the M&RP as necessary to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

The objective of the M&RP is to detect and measure the concentrations of pollutants in a facility's discharge, and to ensure compliance with the General Permit's Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations. An adequate M&RP ensures that BMPs are effectively reducing and/or eliminating pollutants at the Facility, and it must be evaluated and revised whenever appropriate to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

1. Failure to Conduct Visual Observations and Maintain Required Records/Reports

Section XI.A of the General Permit requires all Dischargers to conduct visual observations at least once each month, and sampling observations at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location.

Section XI.A.3 required all Dischargers to complete contemporaneous records of all visual observations. The records at a minimum must include the date, approximate time of the observation, the locations observed, the presence and probable source of any observed pollutants, the name of the person who conducted the observation, and any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary to be taken in response to the visual observations.

Section XXI.H provides that Dischargers must produce copies of visual observation records to regulatory agencies upon request; and Section XXI.J.5 provides that Dischargers must retain either paper or electronic copies of visual observation records for at least five (5) years.

EDEN believes that between June 6, 2019 and the present, Fastenal Company has failed to conduct monthly and sampling visual observations pursuant to Section XI.A of the General Permit and to maintain contemporaneous written Visual Observation Reports confirming that visual observations were conducted.

2. Failure to Collect and Analyze the Required Number of Storm Water Samples

In addition, EDEN alleges that Fastenal Company has failed to provide the Regional

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Water Board with the minimum number of annual documented results of Facility run-off sampling as required under Sections XI.B.2 and XI.B.11.a of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, in violation of the General Permit and the CWA.

Section XI.B.2 of the General Permit requires that all Dischargers collect and analyze storm water samples from two Qualifying Storm Events (“QSEs”) within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

Section XI.C.6.b provides that if samples are not collected pursuant to the General Permit, an appropriate and accurate explanation must be included in the Annual Report.

As of the date of this Notice, Fastenal Company has failed to upload into the SMARTS database system the required number of storm water run-off sample analyses for the reporting years 2020-21 and 2021-22 and has not provided an adequate explanation for its failure to do so.

3. Failure to Collect Storm Water Run-Off Samples during Qualified Storm Events

Pursuant to Section XI.B.1 of the General Permit, a Qualified Storm Event (QSE) is a precipitation event that both produces a discharge for at least one drainage area at the Facility and is also preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

The General Permit defines “drainage area” as the “area of land that drains water, sediment, pollutants, and dissolved materials to a common discharge location.” (Attachment C to General Permit-Glossary)

Fastenal Company’s stormwater runoff sample(s) collected as listed below were not collected during Qualified Storm Events as defined by the General Permit:

Sample Date
3/10/21
12/9/21
1/4/23
3/21/23
12/18/23
12/20/23
1/22/2024

4. Failure to Deliver Storm Water Samples to a Laboratory within 48 Hours of Collection

Pursuant to General Permit Section XI.B.8, referring to Attachment H to the General Permit, Dischargers must deliver storm water runoff samples to a qualified Laboratory within 48 hours of the date and time of physical sampling. Fastenal Company’s storm water runoff

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samples listed below were not delivered to the Facility's Laboratory Fruit Growers Laboratory, Inc. / FGL Environmental (FGL) in that time frame:

Sample Date	Date/Time Laboratory Received Sample
1/22/2021 13:35	1/25/2021 13:20

5. Failure to Sample Correctly for the Parameter of pH

Pursuant to Section XI.C.2.a of the General Permit, the storm water sample "holding" time for pH analysis is 15 minutes. Fastenal Company's laboratory report(s) for sample(s) collected on the following dates evidence that the litmus test for the Facility's pH was not conducted within the required 15-minute holding time.

1/22/2021
3/10/2021
12/9/2021
11/1/2022
12/1/22
1/4/2023
3/21/23

6. Failure to Utilize the Correct Parameter Test Method

Table 2, Section XI.B.11 of the General Permit, specifies particular Test Methods for required sampling parameters, as listed below.

PARAMETER	TEST METHOD
TSS	SM 2540-D
Oil & Grease	EPA 1664A
Zinc Total (H)	EPA 200.8
Copper, Total (H)	EPA 200.8
Lead, Total (H)	EPA 200.8
COD	SM 5220C
Aluminum	EPA 200.8
Iron	EPA 200.7
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen	SM 4500-NO3-E
Phosphorus	SM4500-P B+E

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Ammonia (as N)	SM 4500-NH3 B+ C or E
Magnesium	EPA 200.7
Cadmium	EPA 200.8
Nickel	EPA 200.8
Silver	EPA 200.8
BOD	SM 5210B

Fastenal Company's storm water analytical reports for samples collected on the following dates failed to utilize the proper Test Method of 2540-D for TSS.

1/22/21

7. Failure to Upload Storm Water Sample Analyses within 30 Days

Section XI.B.11.a of the General Permit requires Dischargers to submit all sampling and analytical results for all individual or Qualified Combined Samples via SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining all results for each sampling event.

Fastenal Company failed to upload into SMARTS within 30 days the following sampling and analytical results pursuant to Section XI.B.11.a of the General Permit:

Sample Date	Lab Report Receipt Date	Date Uploaded into SMARTS
3/10/21	4/1/2021	5/12/21
11/1/22	11/17/22	12/30/22
12/1/22	12/22/2022	3/13/2023

8. Failure to Analyze Storm Water Samples for All Required Parameters

General Permit sections XI.B.6.a and XI.B.6.b require all Dischargers to analyze for the following three parameters, regardless of facility type: pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil & Grease (O&G).

On the storm water sample collection date of March 21, 2023, the facility failed to test for pH, which is a required parameter under the General Permit. According to the Chain of Custody form associated with the sample dated March 21, 2023, a note stating "Per Joshua, do not run pH in house" was included in the remarks.

This indicates that the facility knowingly neglected to analyze the storm water sample for pH, directly violating the requirements set forth in sections XI.B.6.a and XI.B.6.b of the General Permit. Failure to test for all required parameters, including pH, compromises the ability to

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adequately assess the facility's storm water discharge quality and compliance with permit conditions.

Qualified QISP (Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner) professionals are well aware that the holding time for pH analysis is a mere 15 minutes, as pH levels can change rapidly due to various factors such as biological activity, CO₂ absorption, and temperature changes. The lab results themselves provide direct evidence that the actual holding time for the pH analysis was far beyond the required 15 minutes. The reported pH measurement timestamp shows that the analysis was conducted several hours after the sample collection time, rendering the pH results unreliable and non-compliant with the holding time requirements. This evidence calls into question the competency and judgment of the facility's EHS manager, Joshua Sudbury, who instructed the lab not to test for pH in-house. Failing to adhere to proper testing procedures and holding times compromises the ability to adequately assess the facility's storm water discharge quality and comply with Permit conditions.

Section XI.B.6.c of the General Permit requires Dischargers to analyze for any additional parameters identified by the Discharger on a facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment contained in the Facility's SWPPP.

EDEN's investigation confirms that the following additional parameters must be included in the Facility's sampling process, as they are associated with Fastenal Company's industrial operations: Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Iron, Aluminum, Lead, Zinc, VOCs, Sulfate.

D. False/ Deficient Annual Reports Submitted to the Water Board

Section XXI.L of the General Permit provides as follows:

L. Certification

Any person signing, certifying, and submitting documents under Section XXI.K above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all Attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

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Fastenal Company has failed to comply with Sections XVI.A, XXI.L and XXI.N of the General Permit by failing to submit complete and accurate Annual Report(s) to the Regional Water Board for the reporting year(s) 2020-21 and 2021-22.

The Annual Report(s) included Attachment 1 as an explanation for why Fastenal Company failed to collect and analyze stormwater run-off during the required number of Qualifying Storm Events during the reporting year(s) 2020-21 and 2021-22 for all discharge locations, in accordance with Section XI.B.

Angel Serna certified in the Report(s), under penalty of perjury, that the required number of stormwater samples were not collected by the Facility because [allegedly] there were insufficient qualifying storm water discharges during the reporting year(s) and scheduled facility operating hours.

However, records from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website/database confirm that during the reporting years in question there were in fact sufficient Qualified Storm Events (QSEs) occurring near the Facility during or within 12 hours of the start of regular business hours to allow Fastenal Company to have collected the requisite number of samples.

Thus, Fastenal Company's Annual Report(s) submitted to the Regional Water Board through the SMARTS system on July 15, 2021 and July 7, 2022, did not contain an acceptable reason why the Facility failed to collect the appropriate number of stormwater samples. Further, the Facility did not provide documentation supporting the alleged lack of discharge.

E. Deficient BMP Implementation

Sections I.C, V.A and X.C.1.b of the General Permit require Dischargers to identify and implement minimum and advanced Best Management Practices ("BMPs") that comply with the Best Available Technology ("BAT") and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology ("BCT") requirements of the General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice, considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

EDEN alleges that Fastenal Company has been conducting industrial activities at the site without adequate BMPs to prevent resulting non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges resulting from these activities are not from sources that are listed among the authorized non-storm water discharges in the General Permit, and thus are always prohibited.

Fastenal Company's failure to develop and/or implement adequate BMPs and pollution controls to meet BAT and BCT at the Facility violates and will continue to violate the CWA and the Industrial General Permit each day the Facility discharges storm water without meeting BAT and BCT.

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Specific BMP Deficiencies

On April 7, 2022, the Facility was inspected by Lowell Cottle of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. During that inspection, Lowell Cottle noted the following BMP deficiencies:

- Iron Oxide residue observed from authorized NSWDS and present directly on and surrounding a storm drain inlet

EDEN's investigation confirms that some or all of the aforementioned BMP deficiencies are continuing to occur at the Facility. Additionally, EDEN has recently observed the facility and obtained evidence of the following ongoing BMP deficiencies:

- Failure to clean residual spills from metal chip bins;
- Poor housekeeping;
- Improper Storage of Materials;
- Inadequate Stormwater Management;
- Failure to clean paint or chemical spills;
- Failure to clean oil spills identified in the parking lots, loading dock, western facility and eastern facility;
- Failure to Maintain Fuel/Chemical Storage Containers;
- Failure to cover waste bins;
- Failure to reduce stormwater exposure to rusted metal, wooden pallets, waste debris, vehicles and outdoor equipment.

F. Failure to Comply with the Mandates of the Regional Water Board

Pursuant to Section XIX.B of the General Permit, Regional Water Boards have general authority to enforce the provisions and requirements of the General Permit, including reviewing SWPPPs, Monitoring Implementation Plans, ERA Reports, and Annual Reports and requiring Dischargers to revise and re-submit PRDs, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

As fully discussed above, the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued Fastenal Company an official Enforcement Action Inspection Transmittal w/Correction on April 7, 2022, requiring that the Facility must collect stormwater samples for the second half of the 2021-2022 reporting year if feasible and upload the results to the Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) by July 1, 2022.

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Fastenal Company has failed to comply with those mandates as of the date of this Notice, despite records from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website/database confirm that during the reporting year in question there were in fact sufficient Qualified Storm Events (QSEs) occurring near the Facility during or within 12 hours of the start of regular business hours to allow Fastenal Company to have collected the requisite number of samples.

G. Failure to Properly Train Employees/Facility Pollution Prevention Team

Section X.D.1 of the General Permit requires each Facility to establish a Pollution Prevention Team responsible for assisting with the implementation of the requirements of the General Permit. The Facility is also required to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP and conduct required monitoring when the regularly assigned Pollution Prevention Team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

Section X.H.f of the General Permit also requires that each Facility ensure that all Pollution Prevention Team members implementing the various compliance activities of the General Permit are properly trained in at least the following minimum requirements: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. Further, if a Facility enters Level 1 status, appropriate team members must be trained by a QISP.

Fastenal Company has failed to comply with numerous standard conditions of the General Permit as outlined above and has failed to retain a QISP to train its Pollution Prevention Team after entering Level 1 status, in violation of General Permit Section XII.

Based on the foregoing violations, it is clear that Fastenal Company has either not properly established its Pollution Prevention Team, or has not adequately trained its Pollution Prevention Team, in violation of Sections X.D.1 and X.H.f of the General Permit.

Fastenal Company may have had other violations that can only be fully identified and documented once discovery and investigation have been completed. Hence, to the extent possible, EDEN includes such violations in this Notice and reserves the right to amend this Notice, if necessary, to include such further violations in future legal proceedings.

IV. THE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIOLATIONS

The individuals and entities responsible for the alleged violations are Fastenal Company, as well as the respective corporate officers and employees of the Facility responsible for compliance with the CWA.

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V. THE DATE, DATES, OR REASONABLE RANGE OF DATES OF THE VIOLATIONS

The range of dates covered by this 60-day Notice is June 6, 2019, to the date of this Notice. EDEN may from time to time update this Notice to include all violations which may occur after the range of dates covered by this Notice. Some of the violations are continuous in nature; therefore, each day constitutes a violation.

VI. CONTACT INFORMATION

The entity giving this 60-day Notice is:

Central Valley EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS, LLC
1520 E. Covell Blvd, Suite B5
Davis, CA 95616
(800) 545-7215

The attorney assigned to this matter is:

Adam D. Brumm, Esq.
Central Valley EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS, LLC
1520 E. Covell Blvd, Suite B5
Davis, CA 95616
(800) 545-7215, extension 906
Email: adam@edendefenders.org

To ensure an expedited response to this Notice, please send all initial communications to the following email address: responses@edendefenders.org.

VII. RELIEF SOUGHT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

CWA §§ 505(a)(1) and 505(f) provide for citizen enforcement actions against any “person,” including individuals, corporations, or partnerships, for violations of NPDES permit requirements and for un-permitted discharges of pollutants. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1365(a)(1) and (f), §1362(5).

Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d), and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation, 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, each separate violation of the Clean Water Act subjects the violator to a penalty for all violations occurring during the period commencing five (5) years prior to the date of the Notice Letter. **These provisions of law**

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currently authorize civil penalties of \$57,617.00 per day, for each violation occurring on or after November 2, 2015.

In addition to civil penalties, EDEN will seek injunctive relief preventing further violations of the Clean Water Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (d), declaratory relief, and such other relief as permitted by law.

Lastly, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d), EDEN will seek to recover its pre and post-litigation costs, including all attorneys' and experts' fees and costs incurred in this matter.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The CWA specifically provides a 60-day notice period to promote resolution of disputes. EDEN encourages Fastenal Company's counsel to contact EDEN within 20 days of receipt of this Notice by sending an email to responses@edendefenders.org to initiate a discussion regarding the violations detailed herein and to determine how Fastenal Company may resolve this matter without the necessity of litigation.

During the 60-day notice period, EDEN is willing to discuss effective remedies for the violations; however, if Fastenal Company wishes to pursue such discussions in the absence of litigation, it is suggested those discussions be initiated soon so that they may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period.

If EDEN does not receive a response from Fastenal Company's counsel before the expiration of the 60-day notice period, this matter will be transferred to EDEN's litigation counsel. Thank you.

Sincerely,

EDEN Environmental Defenders

Copies to:

Michael Regan, Director, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, regan.michael@epa.gov
Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA – Region 9
Sarah Rowan: rowan.sarah@epa.gov and Laurie Kermish: kermish.laurie@epa.gov
Eric Oppenheimer, State Water Resources Control Board, eric.oppenheimer@waterboards.ca.gov
Mayumi Okamoto, State Water Board Office of Enforcement: Mayumi.Okamoto@waterboards.ca.gov
California Water Boards Stormwater Program, stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov

EXHIBIT B

State Water Resources Control Board
NOTICE OF INTENTGENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 2014-0057-DWQ)
(Excluding Construction Activities)GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNORYANA GARCIA
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

WDID: 5S50I028597

Status: Active

Operator Information

Type: Other

Name: Fastenal Company

Contact Name: AJ Serna

Address: 4025 Finch Rd

Title: Operations Manager

Address 2:

Phone Number: 209-548-5032

City/State/Zip: Modesto CA 95357

Email Address: aserna@fastenal.com

Federal Tax ID:

Facility Information

Level:

Contact Name: Joshua Sudbury

Title: EHS Manager

Site Name: Fastenal Company

Address: 4025 Finch Rd

City/State/Zip: Modesto CA 95357

Site Phone #: 209-548-5041

County: Stanislaus

Email Address: jsudbury@fastenal.com

Latitude: 37.62612 Longitude: -120.91925

Site Size: 13.52 Acres

Industrial Area Exposed to Storm Water: 13.52 Acres

Percent of Site Impervious (Including Rooftops): %

SIC Code Information

1. 4225 General Warehousing and Storage

2.

3.

Additional Information

Receiving Water: Tuolumne River Flow: Directly

Storm Drain System:

Compliance Group:

RWQCB Jurisdiction: Region 5S - Sacramento

Phone: 916-464-3291

Email: r5s_stormwater@waterboards.ca.gov

Certification

Name: Angel Serna Date: March 23, 2020

Title: Operations Manager